PASTURING HOGS MOST ESSENTIAL

Interesting and Instructive Experiments Made With Sows at Illinois Station.

SIZE OF LITTER INCREASED

Popular Belief Substantiated That Young Mothers Produce Smaller Pigs—Variation in Length of Germination Period.

A careful study of records relating to the birth of 720 litters of pigs at the University of Illinois reveals many sidelights for those interested in hog raising. The 720 litters contained 6,840 pigs of seven distinct breeds. The following conclusions are drawn in bulletin No. 226 of the University of Illinois agricultural experiment station:

On the whole, the belief that young sows produce smaller pigs than do older sows is substantiated. Likewise the data substantiated popular belief that up to a certain age, about three years, there is an increase in the size of litter as sows grow older.

The older sows farrowed 12.9 per cent of dead or immature pigs as compared to 8.1 per cent by the younger sows.

It is doubtful whether there are any variations in farrow attributable to the season at which pigs are farrowed.

Increase in Litter.

In succeeding litters from the same sow there was an increase in number of pigs per litter and in the weight of individual pigs until the fourth litter, at which time the sows were three- and one-half years old.

The records obtained from 549 litters showed a wide range, 98 to 124 days, in the length of gestation period, with an average of 114.58 days. However, 93.6 per cent of the litters were

Farmers Should Be Careful That Pig Pens Are Clean and Dry.

farrowed between the one hundred and eleventh and one hundred and seventeenth days. The general belief that old sows have a gestation period one to three days longer than younger sows seems to have no very good basis.

Neither Sex Predominates.

There was little, if any, correlation between the length of gestation period and the birth weight of pigs, and the sex of pigs in relation to the length of gestation shows no tendency for either sex to predominate more than normal.

The average size of litters was 8.1 pigs. The average weight of a litter was about 20 pounds. The average weight of pigs in litters with fewer pigs than the average was 2.67 pounds, and in litters with more pigs it was 2.57 pounds. The grand average of all pigs was 2.55 pounds.

PROVIDE GOOD GREEN FEED

Unoccupied Space in Garden Should Be Seeded to Rapid Growing Crop of Some Kind.

The average poultry keeper is always short of succulent green feed during the late summer and early fall, and provision should be made for a supply. Every bit of ground in the garden from which early crops have been harvested should be seeded to chard, rape, lettuce, kale or whatever makes the most rapid growth in your locality.

TUKEYS EAT MANY INSECTS

From Early June Until Late in Fall Fowls Take Bulk of Their Feed From Fields.

Turkeys range far afield and prey upon insect forms that escape hens. From the time the young are old enough to begin foraging for themselves, perhaps early in June, until late fall, turkeys take the bulk of their food from field insects, devouring millions of grasshoppers and other injurious forms.

CAUSE OF OVERGROWN WINGS

Result From Defective Brooding Conditions or Lack of Vitality—Clip Them Off.

Overgrown wings in brooder chicks result from defective brooding conditions or lack of vitality. Often the wings really are not overgrown but only appear so because the chicks, being weakly, let them hang down. If they develop to the point where they are a burden to the chick they should be clipped off.

MANAGEMENT OF BUCKWHEAT

Crop Is Harvested With Binder and Usually Threshed From Shock—Cover to Turn Rain.

Buckwheat is harvested with the binder and shocked. It is usually threshed from the shock. The threshing machine is adjusted for threshing buckwheat by removing the concaves and inserting a board in their place. If buckwheat is stacked, some grass is necessary as a covering to turn the rain.

Cottonseed Meal.

While it is difficult to change long-established customs, the practice of using cottonseed meal as a direct fertilizer should be stopped.

Seed of Big Importance.

Good alfalfa seed is of the greatest importance in getting a stand of alfalfa.

Good Catch Crops.

For catch crops sow sorgnum, millet, rape, buckwheat, soybeans, proso or just plain old United States corn.

AUTUMN IS CLEARING TIME FOR FARM LAND

Convert All Waste Places Into Revenue Producers.

Goats, Sheep or Cattle Are Favored in Order Named for Keeping Down Sprout Growth—Methods for Removing Stumps.

The fair-weather days of the autumn afford the farmer an opportunity to undertake the clearing of land for which he has no time in the busy summer months, and which can not be done while the land is wet in the spring. On thousands of farms there are cut-over tracts which should be converted into revenue producers as soon as possible. If the owner decides that the land in question is better suited to crop production than to forest growth, a careful study of the most economical method of removing stumps and small growth should be made. Most cut-over land passes through three stages before reaching its greatest agricultural value. The waste and small growth is disposed of first, then it is allowed to remain in stumps for a few seasons, until the smaller stumps are dead and decayed, during which time it is used for pasture or may be cultivated. Finally, all the stumps are removed.

Generally it is best to cut brush as close as possible to the ground and avoid leaving sharp points that might injure stock. However, if the wood is of no value and the ground is not to be cultivated before the stumps are removed, it may be best to cut the trees rather high above the ground. If the stumps are left three feet high there will be less sprouting than if cut low down, and such stumps are more easily pulled.

The most successful method of keeping down sprout growth is by heavy pasturing by goats, sheep, or cattle, in the order named. Any sprouts not killed by pasturing should be cut or knocked off with the head of an ax.

There are a great variety of methods used in removing stumps, by means of burning, pullers and dynamite. Farmers' Bulletin 974, "Clearing Land," prepared by the United States department of agriculture, contains information designed especially for persons interested in this subject. A copy can be had on request.

PREPARE LAND FOR ALFALFA

One of the Best Ways to Get Moisture and Well-Packed Soil Is by Disking and Rolling.

Fall seeding of alfalfa requires moisture and a soil which is well packed. One of the best ways of getting such a condition is to disk the ground as soon as oats or small grain is taken off, then plow it and pack it thoroughly by harrowing it or rolling. Soil which has been in a cultivated crop and removed early, such as early potatoes, makes good ground for fall seeding. On ground of this kind a thorough disking and harrowing will often put it in good shape for alfalfa. On many of our types of soil alfalfa will do better if limestone is applied. This limestone should be applied after the ground has been plowed and then harrowed in to give best results.

SWINE FOR WINTER MARKETS

Temptation to Fatten Quickly on Corn Alone Is Liable to Cause Loss of Animals.

Hogs for the early winter markets should be carefully fed. The temptation to fatten quickly on corn alone is liable to cause the careless farmer the loss of one or more animals. A better and a safer feed is wheat middlings and wheat bran made into a thick slop. Give a feed of this just what the hogs will eat up clean twice a day, then give a moderate feed of corn.

Keep a plentiful supply of fresh, clean water in the pens. See that the trough is clean. Have clean, dry pens and yards. Dust the pens once a week with air-slacked lime.

POTATO DISEASE EXPLAINED

So-Called Blight Due to Tip-Burn or Small Insect Known as the Leaf-Hopper.

Much of the so-called potato blight which is to be found is due to what is really tip-burn, or it may be due to a small insect known as the leaf-hopper. The tip-burn is caused by the dry weather and extreme heat as the sun and wind draw the water from the plant faster than the roots can supply it from the ground. The leaf-hopper is a small, greenish-like insect, which will be found jumping from one plant to another as the plants are moved.

POULTRY HOUSES IN SUMMER

Best Plan to Take Windows Out and Keep Doors Open So That Fowls Will Be Comfortable.

It is a good plan to take all windows out of the poultry house and to keep all doors open during warm weather, so that the fowls may be as comfortable as possible, for comfortable fowls are the only ones which make a profit.

BORER EATS CLOVER ROOTS

Here are three life stages of one of the worst clover pests, the root borer. The root borer will attack peas as well as clover. The larvae and the beetles of the borer literally riddle the roots of the clover plant. The borer may be the trouble with that sickly, "spotty" clover patch of yours. Do a little investigating.

Spray for Cabbage Worms.

Arsenate of lead sprayed on cabbage plants at any stage of growth relieves them of cabbage worms. Paris green and lime are also good.

Grow Vegetables in Fall.

Many of the best spring vegetables that disappear in the heat of summer can be grown again in the cool fall season.

Good hay weather is none too plentiful and the work must proceed rapidly when the conditions are favorable.

IMPROVED UNIFORM INTERNATIONAL

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

(By REV. P. B. FITZWATER, D. D., Teacher of English Bible in the Moody Bible Institute of Chicago.)

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LESSON FOR AUGUST 15

THE SINS AND SORROWS OF DAVID.

LESSON TEXT—II Sam. 12:9-10; 13:1-33.

GOLDEN TEXT—Whatsoever a man soweth, that shall he also reap.—Gal. 6:7.

ADDITIONAL MATERIAL—II Sam. 11-20.

PRIMARY TOPIC—David's Grief Over Absalom.

JUNIOR TOPIC—David and Absalom.

INTERMEDIATE AND SENIOR TOPIC—Absalom's Selfish Life and How It Ended.

YOUNG PEOPLE AND ADULT TOPIC—Elements of Weakness in David's Character.

I. David's Sins (12:9, 10).

1. Adultery (v. 9; cf. 11:1-4). David instead of going forth at the head of the army as was the duty of the king (11:1), sent Joab and his servants, and he himself lounged around at home in idleness. It was while in idleness that he fell a victim to his lust and committed adultery with Bathsheba. "An idle brain is the Devil's workshop." The crimes of the world are committed for the most part by idle men and women.

2. Murder (12:9; cf. 11:15-21). Having committed adultery with Uriah's wife, David tried to cover up his sin by killing Uriah. He ordered Joab to place Uriah at the forefront of the battle where he would surely be killed. When men sin they endeavor to cover up their sin by committing other sins, and usually it requires the doing of greater wickedness to cover up wrong that has been done.

II. David's Sorrow (18:1-33).

1. The battle between Absalom and David (vv. 1-18). Following Absalom's revolt, David fled from Jerusalem. After counsel with Ahithophel and Hushai, Absalom with his men went in pursuit. Absalom planned well, but made one great mistake—he left God out of the question.

Being dissuaded by the people, David foregoes his purpose of going forth with the army. He sent the army forth under three commanders. His one special request as they went to battle was that they deal gently with Absalom. The victory of David's army was overwhelming. The interference of Providence is marked in that more died in the entanglement of the woods than by the sword. In the flight, Absalom was caught in the bough of a tree by the head, and was left hanging as the mule went forth from under him. Perhaps his long hair which had been his pride was the instrument of his destruction. While thus hanging, Joab thrust him through the heart with three darts. This awful end was deservedly met (Deut. 27:16, 20; 21:23). They disgracefully disposed of his body (vv. 17, 18). They cast it into a pit and piled stones upon it as a fitting monument of his villainy. How different from what he planned (v. 18). His one ambition was to be remembered. A heap of stones piled upon him in contempt is quite different from a tomb in the king's vale. The shameful end of this unfortunate man should be a warning to the many rebellious sons and daughters growing up over our land.

2. The victorious tidings announced to David (vv. 19-32). He was anxiously waiting for news from the battlefield. So anxious was he that he stationed a watchman upon the walls to look for some messenger to appear. His first question to the messenger shows what was uppermost in his heart. It was the welfare of his boy.

3. David mourns for Absalom (v. 33). He received the news of his rebellious son's death with much regret. The good news of the victory was entirely lost sight of through excessive grief. The sobs of his poor heart must have been awful. Perhaps it is impossible to analyze his sorrow, but most likely the following elements were present:

(1) The loss of a son. The ties of nature bind together the hearts of parents and children in such a way that separation by death is very trying; (2) the death of a son in rebellion against his father and God. Could he but have had the assurance that this course was regretted, or could he have heard a cry of forgiveness, his grief, no doubt, would have been greatly lessened; (3) he knew that his rebellious son had now gone to answer to God for his crimes—he knew their parting was forever; (4) he knew that this was but the bitter fruit of his own sin. In a sense he was the destroyer of his own child. May this example deeply impress all parents as to their responsibility! Away from this dark picture we turn to contemplate the depths of a father's love. Death effaces all faults; all wrongs are forgotten and only the memory of happy days is kept. The father is willing to die, even for a rebellious son. This illustrates God's love to us in Christ which made him willing to die for his children.

A Prayer.

Our Father in Heaven, we kneel together to thank thee for thy goodness and mercy. Thy good gifts never fail. We beseech thee to inspire within us a love for thee, for all our fellowmen, and for all good work. Forgive us our many sins. We turn from them in sincere repentance, blessing thee that there is forgiveness and cleansing in Jesus Christ, our Lord and Saviour. In his holy name we ask all these good and precious gifts. Amen.

A Day of Blessing.

I have, by long and sound experience, found that the due observance of the Sabbath day, and of the duties of it, have been of singular comfort and advantage to me. The observance of the day hath ever had joined to it a blessing upon the rest of my time; and the week that hath so begun hath been blessed and prosperous to me.—Sir Matthew Hale.

The Greatest.

The greatest man is he who chooses the right with invincible resolution; who resists the sorest temptations from within and without; who bears the heaviest burdens cheerfully; who is the calmest in storms, and whose reliance on truth, on virtue, on God, is the most unfaltering.—Channing.

Profit by Mistakes.

To make no mistake is not in the power of man; but from their errors and mistakes the wise and good learn wisdom for the future.—Plutarch.

COMMERCIAL

Weekly Review of Trade and Market Reports.

BALTIMORE.—Wheat—Sales of bag lots of new wheat, by sample, as to quality and condition, at $1.90, $1.96, $2, $2.05, $2.10, $2.12, $2.15, $2.20, $2.25, 2.28, $2.30 and $2.35 per bushel.

Cargoes of No. 4 red winter, garlicky, sold at $2.42 per bushel, and sample grade red winter, garlicky, at $2.25, $2.30, $2.32 and $2.36 per bushel.

Oats—No. 2 white, 95c; No. 3 white, 94.

Rye—No. 2 Western, export, spot, $2 per bushel; bag lots nearby rye, as to quality, per bushel, $1.75@2.10.

Hay—No. 1 timothy (nominal), $37; standard timothy, $36; No. 2 timothy, $35@35.50; No. 3 timothy, $25@30; No. 1 light clover mixed, $32@33; No. 2 light clover mixed, $29@31; No. 1 clover mixed, $31; No. 2 clover mixed, $24@29; sample hay, $20@24.

Straw—No. 1 straight rye, $20; No. 2 straight rye, $17@18; No. 1 tangled rye, $15; No. 2 tangled rye, $14@14.50; No. 1 wheat, $11@12; No. 2 wheat, $9@10; No. 1 oat (nominal), $15; No. 2 oat, $14@14.50.

Butter—Creamery, Western Separator, extras, $58@59c; do, firsts, 57@58; Western prints, ½ pound, extras, 60@61; do, firsts, 57@59; do, 1 pound, extras, 60@61; do, firsts, 57@59; nearby creamery, extras, 48@50; do, firsts, 46@47; dairy prints, Maryland, Pennsylvania, Virginia, extras, 43@44; do, firsts, 42@43.

Eggs—Western Maryland, Pennsylvania and nearby, firsts, 47c; Eastern Shore, Maryland and Virginia, firsts, 47; Western (Ohio), firsts, 47; West Virginia, firsts, 45@46; Southern (North Carolina), firsts, 44@45.

Live Poultry—Chickens, spring, under 1¼ pounds, pound, 40c; do, 1¼ to 1½ pounds, pound, 42@43; do, spring, 1¾ to 2 pounds, pound, 45; do, old roosters, pound, 20@21; do, old hens, over 4 pounds, pound, 36@37; do, small, pound, 35; do, white leghorn hens, pound, 35@36; do, young white leghorns, 1½ pounds, pound, 40; do, under 1½ pounds, pound, 35@40.

Potatoes—White, new, nearby, 100 pounds, $3@3.25; do, Eastern Shore and Virginia, barrel, $5@5.50; do, York River, barrel, $5@5.50; do, Norfolk, No. 1, barrel, $5@5.50; do, No. 2, barrel, $2@3; do, Rappahannock, No. 1, barrel, $4.50@5; sweets, new, yellows, North Carolina, barrel, $13@14.

NEW YORK.—Wheat—No. 2 red and No. 2 hard, $2.55, and No. 2 mixed durum, $2.76, c. i. f. track New York export.

Corn—No. 2 yellow, $1.65½, cost and freight New York 10-day shipment.

Oats—Spot quiet; No. 1 white, 96@98.

Butter—Creamery, higher than extras, 54½@55c; creamery extras, 92 score, 53¾@54; first, 88 to 91 score, 50½@53½; packing stock, current make, No. 1, 44.

Eggs—Fresh gathered, extra firsts, 51@53; firsts, 47@50; State, Pennsylvania and nearby Western hennery whites, firsts to extras, 60@70; State, Pennsylvania and nearby Western hennery browns, extras, 58@62; State, Pennsylvania and nearby gathered browns and mixed colors, firsts to extras, 48@55.

Cheese—State, whole milk, flats, current make, white and colored specials, 27½@28; do, average run, 25½@26½; State, whole milk, twins, current make, specials, 26½@27½; do, average run, 25@26.

PHILADELPHIA.—Wheat—No. 2 red winter, $2.60@2.75; No. 2 red, garlicky, spot, $2.50@2.60.

Corn—Quote as to grade and location, $1.65@1.75, the latter for No. 1 yellow.

Oats—No. 2 white, 95@97c; No. 3 white, 94@95.

Butter—Western creamery, extra, 55c; nearby prints, fancy, 65@67.

Eggs—Nearby firsts, 51@53c; do, current receipts, 49; Western, extra firsts, 51@53; do, firsts, 47@50; fancy selected, packed, 60@62.

Cheese—Long horns, 27@27½c; single daisies, 27@27¾.

Live Poultry—Heavy, not leghorns, 41@42c; do, not leghorns, light, 57@59; white leghorns, 34@36; broiling chickens, not leghorns, 40@45; do, white leghorns, $36@40; ducks, old, 30@32; do, spring, 30@35; Long Island, 36.

LIVE STOCK

NEW YORK.—Cattle—Steers, $8@15.10; bulls, $7@10.50; cows, $2.75@10.

Calves—Veals, $14@20; culls, $11@13; skim milk calves, $8.50@10; Westerns, $10.75@13.

Sheep and Lambs—Sheep, $5@8.50; culls, $2.50@4; yearlings, $9@10; lambs, $8@15; culls, $7@8.

Hogs—Light to medium weights, $17.50@17.75; heavy hogs, $16.50@16.75; pigs, $16.50; roughs, $13.

KANSAS CITY.—Cattle—Bulk, $6@8; canners mostly $3.50@3.75; calves steady to 50c lower; top vealers, $13.50; bulk, $11@12.50; stockers and feeders almost unsalable.

Hogs—Bulk, light and mediums, $15.25@15.50; bulk heavy, $15@15.35.

Sheep—Bulk good and choice, $13@13.50; sheep steady; fat ewes, $8; medium Oregon wethers, $9.25.

CHICAGO.—Cattle—Bulk, good and choice steers, $15@16.50; grassy steers, mostly $9.50@14; best cows, $9.50@12.50; canners, $4@4.50; in between grades of cows slow, $5@8; bulls firm; calves, closing 50c lower; bulk, $16@16.25.

Sheep—Top ewes, $8.50; good Montana wethers, $9.25; few native lambs steady; top, $14.50; others and range lambs, slow, mostly 25 cents lower; bulk killing grade, $13@14; bulk feeders, $11.50@12; choice Western yearling breeding ewes, $11.

Keep Young.

Keep serene. Live simply. Yet always dare and do; strive, work, play, love, learn intensely. Vivid enjoyment of each day, giving up everything and relaxing each night. That is the way to keep young.

Difficult Climbing.

Another reason why we have never climbed very far up the ladder of fame is because we have to come down every little while and tell some groundling we'll pay him Tuesday.—Dallas News.

SCRAPS of HUMOR

HIS REAL STAR.

"Got her all ready to sign up for another season!" the theatrical manager exclaimed delightedly as he left the telephone.

"That star you thought you might lose?"

"Yes. I was badly scared."

"She bluffing. These actresses—"

"Actresses? Shucks! Why, I'm talking about our cook, man!"

Two Views.

"I should like to work for a man who would raise my pay just once without my having to ask for it," said the man.

"And I should like," said the chief, "to have a man working for me who would give me a chance to raise his pay without his asking for it first."

His Idea.

"How do you like these cigars, Brown?" the host asked. "Pretty fair, what?"

"Splendid!" responded the unhappy guest. "But I can tell you something that will please you. I know a place where you can get cigars even cheaper than these!"

Paradoxical Conduct.

"I hear the signal man on the railroad was discharged for too much activity."

"How could that be?"

"His energies were flagged."

Wet With Tears.

"This book is damp. Yet evidently it is not just from the press."

"Nope. The girls cry so over that book we simply can't keep it dry."—Judge.

THE BEST SIGN.

"Is he honest?"

"I think he must be. I haven't heard him bragging about it."

And He Never Tips Anybody.

The moth's an epicure complete,
The choicest on this earth;
For at a single meal he'll eat
A hundred dollars' worth.

All He'd Need.

"Why don't you run for office?"

"Can't afford to. And, anyhow, if I had money enough to run for office nowadays I wouldn't need the office."

Effective.

Studio Manager—How did you manage to get the star to register anguish so masterfully?

Director—I reminded her of her income tax.—Film Fun.

Exclamatory Rheumatism?

"I hear you've had quite a spell, Aunt Jemima."

"Yes, honey, dey done tuk me to de horsepital and guv me a epidemic interjection."

The Cause.

"How came that electrical casualty to be so shockingly exaggered?"

"I suppose it was from the current reports."

One Exception.

"There is really no black obstacle to progress."

"Have you ever been on a trolley car held up by a coal cart?"

Not on Any Map.

Alfred—Dad, where is Utopia?

Dad—Utopia is the place where people live up to the advice they give others, my son.—Stray Stories.

Added Wounds.

"A girl once broke my heart."

"That was terrible."

"But it was not all, for her brother cracked my head."

Nothing to Worry About.

She—Really, Egbert, you must ask father for my hand.

Egbert—But—I—I—don't know him very well.

She—Oh, that doesn't matter in the least; he's never even heard of you.

Anything but Poor.

Patience—Ever hear him sing?

Patrice—Indeed, I have.

"I think he is a very poor tenor."

"Poor, indeed! You ought to see how he spends money when he takes me out to dinner!"

Two Versions.

"It's so difficult to be happy when you want so much," sighed the poor man.

"Oh!" sighed the rich man, "it's so difficult to find any happiness here when you have everything and there's nothing more that you really want."

Mean!

Edith—Maud Elderby has a remarkably fresh complexion.

Marie—Hasn't she? I never saw such a young head on such old shoulders.

The Trouble With Dieting.

"I wish I had the courage to diet."

"Haven't you?"

"I'm afraid not. I'm perfectly courageous between meals and can go without food, but the moment a meal is set on the table I become so hungry that I'm obliged to eat."

True Friendship.

"Is he truly your friend?"

"I think so. He never gives my name to book agents, real estate men, bond salesmen or insurance people as a possible customer."

FEEDING CORN TO RATS!!!

Read the Government statistics on the quantity of corn that is destroyed by RATS every year. A great quantity of that which they do not actually eat they render useless by running over it.

Rats are known to carry many kinds of diseases - hog cholera, foot and mouth disease and many others. You run a great risk in feeding to your hogs corn over which rats have been running.

Save your corn, hogs and family by storing your corn in a Securo Metal - Rat proof, fireproof, weather-proof, Corn Crib.

Write for prices and further information.

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5c

ON THE DOLLAR

On All Cash Sales And A Discount of

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ON THE DOLLAR

On All Accounts Settled Every 30 Days.

A few special bargains until further notice:

Good Fat Meat, 27c. Lard, 30c. Cheese, 40c. Prunes, 25c. Soap, 5c. up to 10c.

One thousand pairs of shoes at less than factory price, and many other articles which we want to move to make room for Spring Stock.

HIGHEST MARKET PRICE ALLOWED FOR COUNTRY PRODUCE IN EXCHANGE FOR MERCHANDISE

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STYLES TO SUIT—

the young man who likes the newest cuts in clothes—the conservative man who is for dignity, the elderly man who has come to the conclusion that there is nothing like plainness and solid comfort.

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Redwood Shingles,
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Complete House Bills Our Specialty
Don't fail to write or see us before buying
FARMVILLE MFG. CO.,
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IT will pay you to get our prices before you order

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